

## Enterprise

and

## New Standard

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## EARL KITCHENER AND HIS STAFF PERISH OFF COAST OF ORKNEY

(Continued From Page One.)

for one man. The discussion developed the formation of a coalition cabinet and the creation of the new portfolio of minister of munitions, of which David Lloyd George took charge, while Kitchener remained as war minister.

## A Brilliant Career.

Without his crowning achievements as the great organizer of the British campaign in the European war, Kitchener had already won wide and lasting fame by his many campaigns in Egypt, South Africa and in India.

He was born June 24, 1859, in County Kerry, Ireland, a fact which gave rise to a general belief that he was of Irish blood, but his parents were French and English descent. His father was a soldier, out of no very high rank. He had managed to climb to the lieutenant colonelcy of a dragoon regiment when he retired to the service in Ireland, where Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the to-be-Egyptian, was born. Young Kitchener received his fundamental military education at Woolwich, where he displayed only ordinary brilliancy, with the exception of his failing for mathematics. On graduating he received a commission in the royal engineers, but when not yet 21 years of age he switched himself to a French army in the Franco-Prussian War. He had been in the service only a short time when he contracted pneumonia during a balloon flight, and had such a prolonged and serious illness that he had to give up further service for France. Kitchener's experience in European warfare—prior to his direction of the great war of 1914—therefore, had been limited only to a few balloon flights in France.

## In Palestine Survey.

In 1874 when a British expedition was sent out to survey western Palestine, Kitchener was one of the eager volunteers selected for this service. For months he tramped over the hills and valleys of this peaceful Bible land with his theodolite and surveying tape, and with this life in the open he grew to be a tall, gaunt and wiry youth, well turned out in the uniform of the topographical surveyors of the Royal Engineers. When young Kitchener was sent to Egypt, Great Britain had just acquired, to organize a system of courts

and

work in which he displayed administrative ability and tact. It was while there, in 1882, that he took his first step on the path that was to lead him eventually to Khartoum. Hearing that the Egyptian army was being organized by Sir Evelyn Wood, young Kitchener saw his opportunity with unerring instinct and lost no time in offering his services. The military authorities, recognizing at once his insight into the native character, put him in the intelligence department, and from the very outset of his Egyptian career negotiations of the utmost importance were entrusted to him and carried out with invariably success. As an intelligence officer Kitchener accompanied Sir Herbert Stewart's desert column that heroic but disastrous enterprise known as the Gordon relief expedition—the relief of General Gordon from Khartoum, where he had been entangled during the evacuation of Sudan.

## Profited by Experience.

Kitchener deeply took to heart the lessons of this fiasco, with its nature of transport and intelligence departments, and avoided those troubles in the expedition which he himself led some years later. In the meantime Kitchener was employed in numerous affairs against the dervishes or Mahdist of southern Egypt. In 1886 he became governor of the Red Sea territories and set in motion a series of raids on the notorious Osman Dignan, the dervish leader. In one of these raids Kitchener's men were flanked and put to flight, during which he received a bullet which broke his jaw.

By this time much was heard in England of Kitchener's work in Egypt and when he returned there for a short rest he was received with honor and nominated aide-de-camp of Queen Victoria. With his health restored, he went back to Egypt where, on the resignation of Sir Francis Grenfell, he was appointed sirdar (commander) of the Egyptian army. His really great career dates from that time.

## Beginning of His Fame.

As an instance of the self-confidence with which Kitchener undertook his tasks in Egypt it is recalled how he dealt with the war office as few generals before him ever did. On one occasion he sent home for a special kind of gun. The war office suggested another kind. The sirdar repeated his orders. Next he was informed that the war office guns had been forwarded, whereupon he dispatched a scathing insolent message home saying that he was very grateful, but the war office could keep its guns. His message read: "I can throw stones at the dervishes myself." As a consequence the guns he asked for were forwarded without delay.

The Kitchener campaign that ended with the capture of Khartoum was considered by military experts as perfectly organized and faultlessly conducted. The Egyptian army that Kitchener worked up to such remarkable efficiency was, when he first took charge of it, a band of unpaid, untutored and undisciplined fellahs. It was said to be an army "without stomach, heart or backbone," but Kitchener worked over these helpless reeds of broken natives and made of them some of the finest of black battalions.

## His Greatest Battle.

The fight at Omdurman, September 2, 1898, just across the Nile from Khartoum, was the greatest battle of Kitchener's time in Egypt. Osman Dignan faced him with 56,000 Mahdists, while he had but 26,000 men. When the battle was over, 17,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 18,000 wounded, and 4,000 taken prisoners, while the English and Egyptian loss altogether was under 5,000 men.

With the capture of Khartoum, capital of the Sudan, which meant the establishment of British possession of those upper reaches of the Nile, Kitchener became the object of hero-worship in England. His campaign

had been,

## CHARLES D. HILLES

CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

and is to this day, much criticized, however, because of its ruthlessness. It was charged Kitchener trampled on his foes in an almost barbarean manner. On his return to England, however, he was generous enough to ask his countrymen to found a college at Khartoum wherein the sons of the dervish chiefs he had fought and overwhelmed might be educated in the knowledge of the west, a request that met with such response among the British people that the fund required was far over-subscribed.

## Raised to Peacock.

For his triumphs in the Sudan he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, and received the thanks of parliament and a grant of \$100,000. Shortly afterward he was promoted lieutenant general and then chief of staff to Lord Roberts in the South African war, and on Lord Roberts' return to England in November, 1900, succeeded him as commanding general. He stopped the Boer raids and virtually ended the war in South Africa. This added to his popularity and prestige at home, and he was rewarded by the title of viscount, promotion to the rank of general for distinguished services, the thanks of the parliament and a grant of \$200,000.

Immediately after the peace General Kitchener went to India as commander-in-chief of the British forces there, and in this position, which he held for seven years, he carried out not only many far-reaching administrative reforms, but a complete reorganization and strategical redistribution of the British and Indian forces on leaving India in 1908 he was promoted field marshal and appointed commander-in-chief of higher commands in the Mediterranean, and later on took a tour of inspection of the forces of the entire empire, drawing up a scheme of defense of the overseas dominions.

## Becomes Consul General.

He then returned to Egypt, the scene of his first triumph, in the capacity of British agent and consul-general in Cairo—virtually a governor-general of Egypt—and in the economical development of the country, building roads and irrigation projects, at a large scale.

During all the years the British people had looked on Kitchener as silent, but effective work, they had never been able to fathom his personality. A cockney non-commissioned officer who had seen much service under him, summed up the general opinion when he said of Kitchener:

"He's no talker. Not him. He's all right."

His face was that of man, who neither asked for sympathy nor wanted it.

## Believed in Work.

He had steady, blue-gray passionate eyes, and a heavy moustache covered a mouth that shut close and firm like a wolf trap. He believed with all his heart in the gospel of work. He had infinite self-confidence. For bungling and faint-heartedness he was incapable of feeling sympathy or showing mercy; an officer who failed him once got no second chance. He had a grim, ironic humor. "Want your taste in hairpins?" for instance, is said to have been the query with which he annihilated a dandified officer. He was indifferent to popularity, particularly among women, and though feted all over the world in social circles, he never married. In 1910 he paid a brief visit to the United States during a trip around the world. A little time was spent out in the New York papers that the great Kitchener was a "woman hater." In token occasion to deny this and said the only reason he had never married was because he believed a man could not be a good soldier and a good husband at the same time.

Mrs. G. R.—As you state you were not satisfied with the face creams now advertised for you that you can get the same or any other article for making up my beauty marks? I am a woman who has a few small wrinkles, and a few freckles, and a few dark spots.

Mrs. T. L. M.—Your solution is the only thing that will remove superfluous hair successfully. This is because it is the only thing which dissolves the hair instead of burning it off, as other depilatories do. A teaspoonful of soap in half a cup of hot water makes the most exquisite shampoo you can ever have. It leaves the hair clean, shiny and lustrous, and lets the hair grow back thicker, existing very materially in making the hair healthy and vigorous. I would never use soap on hair. Soap, besides leaves the hair easy to do up. It is very economical, as it takes up so little room, and which you can simply wet with a little water before applying.

Mrs. N. S.—It is remarkable, for you can see an end of blackheads in a few minutes. Sprinkle some soap on a sponge when you have soap with hot water, and run this on the blackheads. In a big minute they will be all gone. This adds to the thickness of the blackheads which it is impossible to pinch out. Never pinch out wrinkles.

Mrs. O. G.—The best face powder is what is most easily and quickly absorbed, and what adheres to the skin. Most face powders fall in this. There are two kinds. I had my own formula made up, and it is now obtainable at drug stores as "Valeksa Sunt Face Powder". It is a powder which is free from chalkiness and I can say is superior to the best you ever knew.

Mrs. P. O. G.—The best face powder is what is most easily and quickly absorbed, and what adheres to the skin. Most face powders fall in this. There are two kinds. I had my own formula made up, and it is now obtainable at drug stores as "Valeksa Sunt Face Powder". It is a powder which is free from chalkiness and I can say is superior to the best you ever knew.

Mrs. Q. R.—The following is a formula for excessive perspiration, and for excessive nosebleeds. This reduces the hair roots, regains their youthful vigor, hair grows quickly and luxuriantly, often several inches a month, and it takes on a very silky and satiny texture. This cream used every day will produce a startling change, and it is a real tonic. It is a fast, plump and youthful to a marked degree.

Mrs. R. S.—Yes, you can stop falling of hair very quickly. Here is a formula which produces marked changes in the hair roots and nosebleeds. This reduces the hair roots, regains their youthful vigor, hair grows quickly and luxuriantly, often several inches a month, and it takes on a very silky and satiny texture. This cream used every day will produce a startling change, and it is a real tonic. It is a fast, plump and youthful to a marked degree.

Mrs. T. N. R.—The best face powder is what is most easily and quickly absorbed, and what adheres to the skin. Most face powders fall in this. There are two kinds. I had my own formula made up, and it is now obtainable at drug stores as "Valeksa Sunt Face Powder". It is a powder which is free from chalkiness and I can say is superior to the best you ever knew.

Mrs. G. M. B.—The following is a formula how quickly and beautifully some power with change to one of exquisite beauty. It is difficult to explain the marked change which this cream produces. All

knows for perspiring feet.

His majesty, the king, commands

Notaries Are Named.

Santa Fe, June 6.—Governor McMurtry appointed the following notaries public: Miss E. C. Hamill, Socorro; B. F. Serna, Santa Fe.

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